redent of the Sunday School Department of the Presbyterian Church.

The Independent says:—"One of our contemporaries tells of a praying band which is in training, preparatory to its work of getting up revivals. It plasphemy and sacrliege are not words without meaning, these men are in a fair way to incur their rulk." "Incur their guilt" is good—it we only unerstand the meaning of the phrase.

A Knoxville man has out the Lord's Prayer out on the head of a cane. Whereupon a California paper comarks:—"The Christians of California/can dissount that Knoxvillian, for nine-tenths of them have int the Lord's Prayer out of their creeds."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE.

racl's Union and Final Ingatheringsiab's Advent Looked for-Urgent Calls for Sympathy and Benevolence-Sermon by

The moderate weather of yesterday attracted a goodly congregation to the synagogues, and the sually accompanying the last Sabbath of the year was apparent. In the Forty-fourth street onghly orthodox discourse, in which the ingather-ing of the Jews to their own land was confidently poked for, and the advent of the Messiah fondly therished and anticipated. The basis for these remarks was found in Ezekiel xxxviii., 21, 28, which bes the gathering together of Israel from among the nations writher they have been scat-tered and the establishing of them in their own dox and heterodox-nor are they to worsnip idols ne shepherd shall be over them, and they shall walk in the statutes and judgments of the Lord, and

AN EVERLASTING COVENANT

of peace with them, and will set His sanctuary and His tabernacle in the midst of them for evermore, and the heathen shall then know that the Lord doth sanctify Israel when these things are performed. time, said Mr. Isaacs, and there is no thought of the future. If we speak of the future of Israel we at, Israel, say they, has no future. But not so, saith the Lord by His prophet. "The nations know that I am the Lord when I do sanctify larael.) The great object of a luture is held out to us to encourage us to prepare curselves in the present to inherit again the land of our ancestors and to be a united people before the coming of the Messiah. These ideas are very unpopular in the present day. The Bible is kept sealed, and the prople themselves claim to be the best judges of what is their future. Here they say they are prosperous and happy and contented, and they seed at the idea that the Lord will ever establish Israei in their own land. But Ezekiei tells a different story. He dwelt among the captives in Babyion, where thousands of Jewish captives spake as do Israeites of the present day of peace and contenument in the land of their captivity. A few men like Danlet, Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego may stand high and occupy prominent positions, but the prophet Ezekiel tells them that this is not to be their home, Even in the Egyptian captivity of their fathers many traceites were distinguished, and in Assyria also; while many had joy and gladness of heart they did not consider it their Jerusalem.

WHAT A CONTRAST Israel." The great object of a luture is held out to

Israelites were distinguished, and in Assyria also; while many had joy and gladness of heart they did not consider it they and gladness of heart they did not consider it they are and gladness of heart they did not consider it they are no more one people now, said the preacher, than are the Protestant and Catholic sects, who are continually vicing with and tearing each other, than are the Protestant and Catholic sects, who are continually vicing with and tearing each other. But the time is coming when the Messiah shall come and gather Israel from all parts of the world, and when these prophecies shall be infilled in our sight. We can prepare ourselves for the Messiah's coming by coing all the good we can in latthfulness and affection toward tool and man. How shall we serve Good? There are many who say that it we believe in God that is enough, without giving heed to the services of the synagogue or to reingious duties. But this cannot excuse them. Even at Messiah's coming religious ceremonies are to be observed, and all that we can do is to prepare by good deeds for the future, so that when our boites lie in the dust our spirits may move along. Our first duty is toward God, whom we are to love and serve with all our hearts and minus. But how are we to love our neighbors? You who are in good condition, well clothed and in comiortable homes.

Look Around Firecusia. You do good when you never hear. They come to me as your minister, and I have to tell some of them that I can't do much for them, and others that I can't do anything. They can't understand it. "Are you not the minister of a wealthy congregation?" they say, and as such they axnect me to have something always ready for them. But I have no means except my own private purse, which is often empty. You should do as some Christian cengregations do—provide your minister with money for distribution to the worthy per who may call upon him. There are many Jews among us who have seen octer days, but who must money for the secrets of the minister. In a day coming we

THE HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

tion of the Catholic Residents. The following petition was presented to the Long

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 29, 1871. GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned residents and citizens of this city, respectfully petition your honorable body for the repeal of that portion of section 18, article 12, of the Bylaws of the Body for the repeal of that portion of section 18, article 12, of the Bylaws of the Body of Kucketion, which reads as follows:—"The daily opening exercises shall consist of the reading of a portion of the Hely-Seripture without note or comment;" and we further petition your honorable body that no religious instruction, prayers, hymns or other religious exercises be permitted in the public schools during school hours, for the following reasons:—

g reasons:—
Because we, as members of the Catholic Church,
oln in religious exercises with non-Catholics, even sc—Because we, as members of the Castoric variety of join in religious exercises with non-Catholics, even i the exercise is the same in substance and in form.

—it cause the religious exercises hitherto held in the le schools, and the religious instruction given therein, been and are still concenned by our highest ecclesiasticationity as corrupt, false and heretical. We are forest to read or to attend the religious instructions and the ers which our children are obliged to attend in the published.

gs. cause, as rational and responsible beings, we al and inalienable right to truth to its full enjoy-session, a natural and inalienable right to the appliess, or what we conscientiously believe to

secured to any citizen of this State on account of a convictions or the exercise or enjoyment thereof.

Because we, as residents of Long Island city, egal right, according to section 24, title 2, of our city to send our children to the public schools of this and the only conditions required by law er to entitle children to the beneats of usile schools are First, that they shall mus of this city; secondly, that they shall be of the veen four and twenty-one years. Their attendance has instructions, exercises or practices is not imisted condition, and fit were it would be unconstituted their of the three of the condition, and fit were it would be unconstituted.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN CHINA.

Names of the Permanent Committee. It will be remembered that the meeting held at Cooper Institute some days since to consider the proposition to use the surplus of the Chinese Inposition to use the surplus of the Chinese Inminity Fund to facilitate diplomatic, scientific and
mmercial intercourse with China by the establishint of a school to educate Chinese and American
erpreters, &c., resolved to appoint a standing
minitee to communicate with Congress upon
a subject. A list of names of prominent
attenen of New York and neighboring
ties was then placed in nomination for
a commune. It was finally regeived

that the matter was too important to be determined without most deliberate consideration and due consultation with the genulemen who were desired to act, and the announcement of the committee was pestponed. After careful consideration the names of this important committee are given as follows:—Peter Coopez, President of the Cooper Institute; W. H. Aspinwall, S. I. Prime, D. D., President of the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Art; Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society; James M. Brown, A. N. Low, W. E. Dodge, Fletcher Harper. Professor S. F. B. Morse, E. C. Benedict, Vice President of the New York Historical Society; N. Brown, D. D., Li. D., President of the Philological Society; W. B. Ogden, President American Institute; Nathan Bishop, E. L. Fancher, James H. Tatt, Frederick S. Winston, Francis Lieber, L. L. D.; H. C. Van Vorst, Henry G. Marquand, William W. Parkin, Robert M. Olyphant, David B. Coe, D. D., William Adams, D. D., Christopher R. Roberts, W. P. Jones; also Ex-President 7. D. Woolsey, D. D., L. L. D., of New Haven, and the Presidents of thervard University, Frown University, Cornell University, Yale, Wilhams, Princeton, Columbia, Bowdoin, Dartmouth and Oberlin colleges, and of the Universities of New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame du Lac, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Northwestern University.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Their Condition and Labors-Some Interesting Statistics-Means of Support-Entertainment of the Young Mon's Association, &c.
Among the various charities of this metropolis one can commend themselves more warmly to the sympathies of our citizens than that of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums, both male and female. There are at present among us three of those institu tions—two female asylums, one corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-first street, and the other in Prince street; also the male asylum, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street. In the female asylums there are at present some seven hundred orphans and in the male institution about six hundred. A farm of land has also been lately purchased in Peckskill upon which a building is to erected, so that this undertaking is not yet in thorough working order. The good Sisters of the Catholic Church have charge of those admirable asylums; and this fact alone is a proper guarantee of the creditable manner in which they are conducted. A Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-five members, has entire control, under Archbishop

ducted. A Board of Managers, consisting of twentyfive members, has entire control, under Archbishop
McCloskey.

Children between the ages of nine and sixteen
years are admitted to the asylums on recommendation of any Catholic clergymen in the diocese. Some
of the clergymen have adopted the plan of referring all applicants for admission to the St. Vincent de Paul Societies attached to their charch, and
on a favorable report from that body the child is
recommended to the Board of Managers, a committee of which body meets twice a month for the purpose of entertaining and acting upon applications.

The branches of education taught to those orphans
are simply those which make a sound English
scholar, together with music, both vocal and instrumental. They are retained in the asylums
until they are about sixteen or eighteen years of
age, when situations are procured for them.

The Means of Support
adopted for these most praiseworthy institutions
has been scarcely adequate to their various demands. Their income is derived from collections
in all the Catholic churches throughout the diocese
at Christmas and Easter, which amount to about
ninety thousand dollars per annum. Private donations are sometimes received. Another very material source of income is the

Annual Ball of the Young men's association,
the proceeds of which are devoted to the objects of
the asylums. This association was started in the
city some few years since. It is limited to thirty
members, and is looked upon as one of the strongest and most respectable charletoners. The ball this year
comes off at the Academy of Music on the evening
of the 250 of January, and the usual jam is expected.
The respectable character of the entertainment and
table objects, yearly assures the success of the
"orphan bail."

FOURTH AVENUE RAHROAD ABUSES.

FOURTH AVENUE RAILROAD ABUSES.

Rarely have I seen a more just article of rebuke than that contained in your issue of vesterday. It is refreshing to see a newspaper which cannot be deterred from a full expression of truth in regard to the Fourth Avenue Railroad. "Conductor" is not the only one who has felt the oppression of petty tyranny; the public, who are obliged to use this tyranny: the public, who are obliged to use this road, too, feel the mismanagement which, despite the many compliments heaped upon its managers, has left the business man behind time by the blind persistence of the company in running freight cars in between the passenger horse cars, and thereby depriving men of the power of reaching their places of business in time to meet their engagements. I am an old rider on this road, and have in vain tried to keep up with the conductors, who by gentlemanly conduct, have ever won my kindest respect; yet, according to the rules of the company, new faces meet me every day (those of new appointees), and I feel almost a stranger on the very line I have travelled for years. I shall hereafter try the Third avenue cars, though with kindlest feelings of regret to the road of which I have so long been apparion. Why is it that men, even after having been appointed conductors, are not allowed to remain on the road y taseems to be fully explained by "a Conductor" himself in the article afready referred to. They are almost starved when they go on, and they are obliged, as he says, to "make hay while the sun shines," believing from the past that their time is short, and they will soon have to give place to new appointees. The sum that these gentlemen receive for their services is not sufficient. The sum of two dollars is not enough for fourteen hours of work on the cars in the cold days and nights of such a season as this has been; therefore, there are those who will steal from the income of the road as long as it is managed as a political machine. PASSENGER,

Another Opinion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -Having for the last twenty odd years been a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have yet to see where there has been a wanton attack upon an individual or corporation in its columns that ample field is not given for its refutation or excolumns of yesterday, 28th instant, does violent injustice to a worthy and energetic officer, as well as lic, ranks the very best in every respect among the horse rallway cars in the city of New York. The article is apparent as an apology for dishonest parties appointed as conductors, and a censure of Mr. Brown for discharging an officer when he finds him peculating or stealing from the company, whose interest, as a man and officer of honesty and integrity, he is bound to protect. The people have no sympathy for any such demonstrations of honest (?) indignation coming from such a source as that evinced in the article referred to. Waen "Conductor" comes out in the columns of a leading newspaper like the Herald and acknowledges for himself and for others that at least one-half of the fares on the Fourth Avenue Railroad are appropriated by the conductors, he confesses to a great weakness on his part, and let us hope, for the honor of others, perpetrates a gross hoel upon his confederates in trust; and in their behalf I dare utter a solemn protest.

Now, with no interest whatever in this matter, not knowing the principal officers and stockholders of the road, and with but a meagre acquaintance with Mr. Brown, the Superintendent, and Mr. Meserole, the General Manager of the road, whom I find have the condidence of the principal business wealthy men here in an extended degree, I dare assert that no road in the city of New York is better conducted. The impediments in the way of rapid transit usual on this line during the last cold spell were unavoidable, and while many complained, more extended charity, fathfully believing that all was done that could be done under the circumstances for their comfort and the furtherance of their interests and wishes; therefore the wordy complaint of "Conductor" only serves to remind one of the oid "saw:"

No man ser felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law. article is apparent as an apology

No man e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law. PEREZ GONZALEZ.

A Suggestion for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue

Allow me to make a suggestion to the Eighth and and Sixth Avenue Railroad Companies:—At their starting point, corner of Vesey and Broadway, to cover the sidewalk for say twenty-five feet down Vesey street with a wooden awning, supported by iron rods (that will not obstruct the passage ways), for the accommodation of women and children and for the accommodation of women and children and any one waiting for the cars at that point. I have often noticed in stormy weather a crowd of people patiently waiting, with no kind of covering, not even umbreitas, and for the sake of humanity, Mr. Editor, please say a word. I throw out this suggestion hoping the companies will take the nint and make suitable provision for their patrons.

H. G. E.

JUSTICE TO WHOM JUSTICE IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-The New York Leader gave up the ghost December 3), 1871, but the proprietors did not give up the generosity that has always characterized knew the paper was going to stop. The men were taken by surprise, but on Saturday morning the proprietors made each man employed a present of \$20 as a compensation for the short notice of their termination of duties. Mr. Bradley and A. Oakey Hall are entitled to the credit. "Speak of a man as you and hum." Yours. 4t, V.

CUBA.

An American Citizen Sentenced to Eight Years in the Chain Gang---For What?

A Great Wrong Crying for Redress.

Letter from One of the Havana Students Working in the Chain Cang.

A Sad Story of Their Cruel Treatment.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1871. A sad case is that of Dr. Emile Howard, an American citizen, who has been imprisoned for over a year at Cienfuegos, on a charge of supplying medicines to the insurgents. According to recent tele grams published in this city Consul General Torbert has been instructed by the government of the United States to inquire into his case, concerning which the following facts and details may prove interesting, illustrating another example of Spanish arbitrariness and despotism upon an innocent man, imprisoned for over a year before his trial and unjust sentence.

Dr. Emile Howard is a native of Philadelphia, and has resided for many years and practised his profession in Cienfuegos, where he married and has three grown daughters. He is now a his wife having died some years since. The trumpery charge upon which Dr. Howard was arrested was through the following circumstance:—It appears that Dr. Howard, as long ago as 1864, sold to a Spanish gentleman named Bunyon, who dabbled in amateur homocopathics, two small cases of medicines which had been in his possession for some time, and had his own name (Howard's) engraved on the lids. This Señor Bunyon was high enough in the confidence of the government at the time to be appointed an officer of the Treasury at Tuñas. Upon the breaking out of the insurrection, however, he left Tuñas and returned to Cienfuegos, from whence he joined in the insurrection and carried with him the two medicine chests he had purchased of Dr. Howard. Shortly before the close of last year an insurgent camp was surprised by some Spanish forces, and a medicine chest, with Dr. Howard's name engraved on it, found among the spoils of the captured. Of course the arrest of Dr. Howard was the immediate consequence, and, being uncle to the two

Spaniards was a foregone conclusion. Federico Cavada has also held office under the United States; baving credibly served in the Union army, he was appointed and held the office of Consul at Trinidad. For over one long year has

man Barrio, formerly United States Consular

Agent at Cienfuegos, his guilt in the eyes of the

Dr. Howard LANGUISHED IN PRISON. using his feeble endeavors to have his case brought to a conclusion. He has written and obtained the intercession of Mr. Morris, the United States Consular Agent, by whom his case was referred to Consul anything in his favor, always being replied to that the proceedings or investigations of the case had not come to a conclusion; that they were in the possession of the Chief of Staff; that witnesses had been sent for, and other frivolous excuses without number to cover up the unwarrantable delay in bringing him to definite trial, and to extend his imprisonment. Conscious of his innocence he has produced evidence which in any other part of the civilized world would have successfully rebutted all that used against him, proving the fact of the sale of the medicine boxes to Ennyon. He has confronted his accusers and refuted their charges of his naving supplied medicines to the insurgents, or held communication with any of his nepnews—also one of the charges brought against him. Finally, after this long and tedious delay, the proceedings in his case were ordered to be submitted to a court martial, of which several officers of the Chenicegos volunteers formed part, and the fiscal or prosecuting officer demanded as the sentence six years of imprisonment. The court martial was held on the 15th inst., and the sentence found against him by his unjust judges is eight years? "Tersido (chain gang) and confiscawas held on the 15th inst., and the sentence found against him by his unjust judges is eight years' presidio (chain gang) and confiscation of his property—a more severe sentence than the prosecuting attorney thought himself justified in demanding, and which was entirely unexpected, as the evidence against the Doctor throughout was so slight that banishment from the island was at most to be expected. The proceedings and sentence have yet to receive the approval of the Captain General, and it is hoped that the efforts to be made in his behalf by the United States government will prove successful in having his case reconsidered. The only property the Doctor possesses is a dwelling house in Clenfuegos, occupied by his daugnters. THE HAYANA STUDENTS
still continue in the chain-gang. A letter addressed by one of them to his family, of which your correspondent has been favored with a reading, details the sufferings and mortifications they have had to endure ane still undergo. Speaking of the trial by court martial the writer says:—

control and still undergo. Speaking of the trial by court marital the writer says:—

I can hardly explain what passed. I only recollect dualy that we were questioned by men in uniform—answers pressed out of us. I even don't know what I was accused of, as I was not in the cemetery or attended class the day mentioned. I do recollect that one of my companions, after by the control of the companion of the property of the gray of the gray of Castannol I must reply that I was any injury to the gray of Castannol I must reply that I was any injury to the gray of Castannol I must reply that the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you ask me if I hate the Spaniards is rememberly but if you are not in the sentence was not doubtful. Nevertheless, only four were condemned to cath, and we knew that eight, or one-fith, were to be ascribed to the deman is of the moo of volunteers yelling outside. Lots were resorted to by the officers commosing our judges, and poor little Laborde was one of the unfortunates. When we were separated from our companions we resulted what was in store for them, and I thought my heart would break, but I mastered my emotion as well as I could, and so did the rest. The same afternoon we heard a volley lired and several single shots, and we knew but too well what it signified; but, wearied with excitement, the restress night, the impression of natural awe and fear with which the yells the night throughout had filled our hearts, we could hardly feel any worse.

cone to the need, for which operation we paid trenty cents cach. Then we had chains put on us, some having very heavy chains exchanged for somewhat lighter ones, by paying \$1; then they read to us what they called the prison rules and regulations.

The next morning our sentence commenced. We were taken to the quarries of St. Lazaro road and forced to break stones and load them into carts, abor entirely insadequate to the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the majority of us. Many of the stones are the strength of the str

SOOR SUCCEED.

A document which has been referred to in the United States as signed at Puerto Principe by the principal leaders and others of the insurrection who have surrendered or presented themselves to the Spanish government, has been profusely circulated by the authorities and considerable capital endes

vored to be made of it. Your correspondent is creditably informed that the signatures to this document, numbering over three thousand, were in the majority of the cases fraudulently obtained, it being represented to them that it was a petition to the King to obtain the release of their embargoed property. No importance whatever is given to this document by those well versed in the tricks which the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba resort to.

The military situation of almars in this island continues pretty much the same. Any news of reverses of whatever nature to the Spaniards is never made public, while every little skirmish, scare of gun let off against the insurgents is duly and officially reported. Nevertheless, I give some of the latter news. From Las Tunas we are informed that Brigadier Morales de los Rios had engaged the enemy and had caused a loss to them of thirteen killed and five wounded. Amudia, with a force composed of the regiment "Havana," guerillas, and the band of the renegade Urquiza, had reconnoited the Camalout range of mountains and destroyed a large earthwork, which was carried by Urquiza and his fianking party without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who left sundry effects behind them. Urquiza took four prisoners and killed two of the enemy's number, among the latter Don Antonio Salgado. Another part of Ampudla's command in its reconnoissance of Curana, Caimito and other places, had killed four, selzed many arms, some ammunition, and received seventy-nye persons who surrendered. From Ciego de Avila, as the result of the last reconnoissance by the Cadiz regiment, between Igura, Limones, Rio Grande, latibonico and tobre, the insurgents have lost six in killed, four horses taken and sixty-two persons surrendered at Santi Espiritu.

MORE REGAGRMENTS.

From Santa Clara, the Camaguant volunteers, under command of Ensign Borratt, engaged an insurgent band at the Isvado pasture, killing two and seczing seven horses and a quantity of arcis. Near Trinidad a corporal and three solde

Trinidad a corporal and three soluters agreed.

A telegram of the 15th inst, from Puerto Principe gives the particulars of the operations effected by Colonel Cubas with a force of 250 men. On the 13th he found an abandoned hut filled with a large quantity of corn and vegetables. On the 14th, having ascertained that Eduardo Agramonte, with 200 men, was near him, he attacked and after a short combat routed him, force and quite a bandon a quantity of arms, eight horses and quite a large quantity of arms, eight horses and quite a large quantity of arms, eight horses and quite a large quantity of arms, eight horses and quite a large quantity of arms. store of sattpetre, sulphur, &c. During this exp dition several prisoners were taken and executed.

a large quantity of ammunition, also a considerable store of saltpetre, sulphur, &c. During this expedition several prisoners were taken and executed. Another telegram gives an account of some torty-five Spanish troops having met the bands of Agramonte and Villamil, composed of negroes. The enemy on their first discharge killed twenty-five of the troops norses. The Spanish troops for over an hour sustained their fire until obliged to retreat. The insurgents charged several times, machete in hand, but were always repuised, leaving beaund them eight killed and two prisoners. The Spanish loss two officers and a sergeant. In this case, as in all others, to get at the truth multiply the Spanish loss by five and divide the insurgent loss by the same number.

The local papers here notice the arrival of the Spanish Consul at Port au Prince, Hayth, but they do not state what has leaked out from private sources—that he, together with the officer who committed an outrage upon the British vessel, E. Beckwitsh, in Hayten waters, have been suspended by their own government in consequence of the representations of the British government.

The basso cantante of the opera company, Mr. Louis Gassier, died on the 18th inst. from a severe attack of yellow fever. Although he had not appeared before the public this season, he was well known to the Havanese, and as a rehned gentleman and accomplished artist had won the esteem, not only of his companions, but of the public. Tamberick was his sincere friend, and many times after the langue of rendering his rôle at the health of the public. Tamberick was his sincere friend, and many times after the langue of rendering his rôle at the company, is creating a furor among the operagoers. In her interpretation of "Sonnamoula" she company, is creating a furor among the operagoers. In her interpretation of "Sonnamoula" she was called before the curath seven timer with clamorous applance, in "Lucia" she has also electrified the public, and is a decided favorite among the operagoers. In her inte

THE CUBAN CHIEF OF ABTILLERY. What an Ex-Federal Officer Says of the Cubau Situation. BROOKLYN, L. L., Dec. 30, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Since my return from Cuba I learn that I am stigmatized by certain parties here as a Spanish spy. I not only deny the charge, but declare that at no time and in no way have I ever been otherwise than true to the cause of Cuoa, and court any investigation, public or private, where I will prove the laisity of the accusation. As to my conduct from October 7, 1868, when I began my work for Cuban liberty, until my forced surrender in July last, I reief to Generals Jordau, Ryan, Bembeta and all who have been my companions in arms on Cuban soil. When I was forced to surrender by being cut off from all Cuban forces and surrounded by the bloodthirty Spaniards I was on commission to the United States, for the purpose of-specking assistance for my brothers, who had become demonstrated and disheartened by the Tailure of resources, desertion by their brothers abroad, and non-fuiliment of promises made by those who call themselves Cuban sympachizers in this and other countries. Had the Cubans used what they have had as they should have done—shouldered their muskets and faced their country's enemy, instead of squandering their wealth and substance in foreign lands—Cuba would have been free long ago. All nonor to the brave few who took the field and last, I refer to Generals Jordan, Ryan, Bembeta and foreign lands—Cuba would have been free long ago. All nonor to the brave few who took the field and battled to the extent of man's ability against the fearmi odds we have had arrayed against us. May God spare those who yet remain of them. But in spite of all Cuba's enemies, including the cowardly sycophants who have held their dress parades in the streets of New York, Paris, London and elsewhere, instead of hastening to their country's call, and who have done us more injury than all the Spanish troops raised against her, Cuba will yet he iree. Cubans, give your attention to your cause and country, and you will be better occupied than in abusing those who voluntarily, and without a cent or lavor in repayment for their services, gave their all to and won highest honors in the cause of Cuba Libre.

Tom Libre.

Tom Lillie MERCER,
Chief of Artillery Liberating Army of Cubs.

NEW ENGLAND WIFE BUTCHER.

A Horrible Attempt at Murder in South Box ton-A Husband Beating Out His Wife's Brains with the Cover of a Kettle-Interrupted, But Scarcely Soon Enough.

Wile murders are epidemical in New England. The latest one occurred last night in Shakeshait's yard, as it is called, a locality near Gold street, South Boston, and in the immediate neighborhood of one of the roughest and most disorderly places of the Peninsula. There are but few families living in this yard, the members of most of which, through their intemperate habits, are reported to be good representatives of the dangerous classes. Among this class may fairly rank a thin, rum bleached and age, named Michael McCarthy, wno is now in custody for an attempt to murder his wife, Bridget McCarthy, wan is said to be an industrious woman. She is the mother of three children, one a nursing babe, and also a woman who tries to do the best she can for her family, and the husband perhaps, would be of some assistance to her but for the demon Rum.

HIS WAY OF COOKING BRIDGET'S GOOSE. About three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was quietly sealed in his kitchen after a hard spell of drinking, apparently reflecting. His little children were about the room while his wife was busy at work over her wash boiler. They had no words and no severe quarrels of late. While thus

and no severe quarrels of late. While thus seated in deep meditation he suddenly sprang up, rushed for his wife, selzed her round the neck, and with great force pressed her head under his left arm, with her face crowded down upon his left breast. He then exclaimed, with the voice and raving madness of the manuac.

"Now, Bridget, I have got you."

ERATING OUT HER BRAINS WITH A KETTLE COVER. At the same instant he seized a neavy fron kettle cover, and commenced to beat out her brains. She screamed had struggled with all her might, but murder was in his heart, and with heavy blows and adeadly weapon he proceeded to beat in the head of his suffering wife in a most brutal manner. Five very severe and dangerous gustes were cut in her head that may yet prove latal. In trying to protect her head she received a severe blow between the fingers of the left hand, opening an artery and making a very severe wound, which bled very freely. Before he had proceeded any further with his work of murder—for he had a razor in his pocket and an axe close at hand, for use, if necessary—he was apprehented by officer George H. Johnson, of the Sixth-station, and led away to the station house, the little chiadren having given the alarm. given the alarm. INTERBUPTED TOO SOON—ARRESTED AND HELD TO

INTERBUTTED TOO SOON—ARRESTED AND HELD TO ANSWER.

On his way to the station he kept his head constantly turned in the direction of his home, and it is grumbling tone of voice unremittingly breathed forth threats of vengeance—such was the desperate and apparently determined efforts of this husband and father to murder the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children. The woman was promptly attended by Dr. Ingalis, who rendered her every assistance in his power. She bled very profusely, the shirt bosom of her murderous husband, where her head rested as he pounded it with the deadly weapon, being completely saturated with blood. When he was called in Court this morning, to answer an assault upon his wife with intent to kill and murder, there was still a sullen, whicked expression about his lace as he rose to answer to the charge. He waited an examination and in default of bail in the sum of \$5,000 was cognitive pair

PERU.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL MEL

Particulars of the Tragedy-The Cause, man-A Curious Family History-A Faithless Mistress and a Modern Timon-Political and General News.

It would seem that we are destined to witness the continuation of disagreeably exciting scenes in this assassination of General Mariano Melgarejo, late Dictator and ex-President of our neighbor, Bolivia, on the night of the 23d inst. The part of heavy villain in the tragedy was performed by the General's son-in-law, General José Aurelio Sanchez, a Bollvian officer, and, together with Melgarejo, an exile in Peru. The facts of the unfortunate occurrence are simply these:-For a long time past serious family misunderstandings have existed be-tween the two Generals, which I will hereafter explain, and a lawsuit which Meigarejo had instituted in the Peruvian courts against Sanchez was decided in favor of the former. Nevertheless Sanchez, availing himself of the interminable quibbles of the law, managed to delay the execution of judgment, and by this wrought the passionate nature of Meigarejo up to a pitch of frenzy. He had repeatedly declared his intention of exterminating Sanchez and his family, especially since his gaugh board and had resided for some time with her father. On the night referred to Meigarejo—always more or less under the influence of strong drink, for since his overthrow and expulsion from Bolivia he has become almost savage in his habits—took a shops in the Calle de Plateros, purchased a formidable seven shooter, which he there and then ordered to be carefully charged. Directing the driver to take him to the house of Sanchez he speedily arrived at his destination, but only to find that the doors were securely barred against him, some of Sanchez's friends having given warning of the hostile movements of the General. Nevertheless he alighted from the coach, and, rushing down an alley-way at the side of the house, endeavored to enter by a back door. This was also closed by the ladies of the tamily, who took this oppor-tunity of escaping to the street. Already a large number of persons, attracted by the furious cries of Melgarejo, had gathered around the principal entrance of the house, and even one or two policemen were calmly witnessing the scene. Sanchez, thoroughly alarmed, aros from a sick bed, where he had laid for some days,

ran in the direction of the disturbance. He met Melgarejo at the front door, wnither the General had returned after his ineffectual efforts at the rear of the bonse, and without waiting for further parley, seeing the desperate anger which goverened his adversary, fired. The ball took fatal effect, passing through the forehead and brain of the victim. Although Melgarejo was staggering from the shock and about to fail, Sanchez, in order to make death doubly sure, again shot at him, and this time effected another fatal wound, in the windpipe. During all this no interference was attempted by the bystanders, and the ex-Dictator fell heavily to the ground. He was immediately carried to a neighboring druggist's, and while the physicians in attendance were endeavoring to alleviate his condition a priest was sent for, who performed the last rites of the Church over the dying man. The scene was really painful and impressive. Meigarejo, noted always for his enormous size and statur was stretched along the marble counter of the simultaneously ministering to his spiritual and ma-

SEIZING A REVOLVER,

hastily donned some clothes, and,

simultaneously ministering to his spiritual and material wants. All was in valu, and after removing him to his own house, situated near by, he died within an hour. Sanchez immediately gave himself up to the police authorities, and is now imigeommitted for trial.

The ASSASSIN AND THE VICTIM.

The relations between the two were of the most interesting phases of the affair. After Meigarejo's accession to sapreme power in Bolivia he became enamored with a handsome woman from La Paz, the capital, named Juana Sanchez, whom he induced to become his mistress, and whose influence over his usually indomitable spirit was remarkable. At her instigation he appointed her brother, the assassin, a general in the Bolivian service, and, not satisfied with this mark of distinction, gave the newly-fleaged officer his favorite daughter in marriage. To make the links still stronger between the families Meigarejo's son

stronger between the sister of his father's mistress. Now, to determine the grade of conhection between Meigarejo and sancaez, the murderer and the victim, your correspondent calls upon the aid of the Heraid College. All went on smoothly enough in Bolivia until the storm of revolution set in against Meigarejo, and even then during his revorses and during the territole sufferings he endured from a fail from his horse, Sanchez, the man, and Sanchez, the woman, continued hatintil and at the side of the benefactor, inther-in-law and lover. At last, however, after he had lavished presents of great value upon his mistress and had enriched the whole clan of the Sanchez, the decisive oattle of La Paz took place, where aleigarejo's forces were finally routed and where the intherto successful cheltain was compelled to fly for his life. Deserted by all whom he had so generously protected he reached the irrendly frontiers of Peru with but one or two attendants and almost peannless. From that time to the moment of his death his object was to regain the property which he had connaded

TO THE CARE OF HIS MISTRESS, and upon the proceeds or a portion of which she and her family have been living comfortably in Peru. From the lawait which he initiated against them for the recovery of his jewels proceeded this fatal termination. Goaded to madness by the reverses which Fortune, formerly so constant in her smiles, had suddenly heaped upon him with a ruthless had been added to madness by the reverse which Fortune, formerly so constant in her smiles, had suddenly heaped upon him with a ruthless of the fown. Yet such a violat and had saving control to the cause of the almost degraved provilutes of the fown. Yet such a violat had had saving carracter could but meet with such a tragic emiliar heapen. Avaricious for a monta, in a sudden in he would appared to the suspension of President Beizu with his own

Increase in nine years 54,879

According to the present census there are in the city 38,000 more maies than lemaies. This last item is somewhat to be doubted. There is no question but that the majority of males is very great, but it is considered that the agents of the Prefect have failed into error in this particular estimate.

The reasons given for this great increase—nearly thirty-three per cent in the short space of nine years—are sausfactory. During that period the country has been steadily progressing, especially since President Balta assumed supreme power; foreigners of all nationalities nave been attracted in large numbers to the city; the extensive public works now being constructed in the immediate vicinity of the capital have called together crowds of workmen from all quarters of the republic; the guarantees of peace and tranquility anorded by the present condition of things have induced many wealthy and preminent cluzene of the quarty to

e to Lima permanently, and, finally, the fort proportion of births to deaths in this exce ally healthy city, greatly is layor of the forme had an active influence on the figures. It need that Lima is now the largest city on the P coast. Indeed, her only rival is San Francisc our latest reports from that produgy represe condition at about one hundred and fifty tho

our latest reports from that producy represent hopulation at about one hundred and flity thousand the particularly interesting nor important. It alte of Colonel Bata's well-intentioned efforts to effect a fusion of the most prominent parties, and thus avoid the uncertainty and delay attending a contested election, his wishes do not appear to meet with a general response. Dr. Arenas, the candidate proposed by the President with this conciliatory view, is a man of undoubted ability and patriotism; but the complaint is universally heard that it is hardly fair to support a man who appears on the stage after the most important act, of the drams has been represented. The voters who gave their suffrages to Pardo, Ureta and Echenique, on the 15th of October las, do not altogether appreciate the reasons why they should thus summarily throw their favorites overboard for the sake of a candidate of whom they had never dreamed. Echenique, it is true, withdrew his pretensions in favor of the President's favorite; but as it is well known that Arenas holds the same identical opinions regarding positical matters as does that distinguished general the wiseacres are more than suspicious. The piot which is feared is the following:—In the supposition that Arenas was fortunate enough to secure the election Echenique would be causen on his ticket as first vice president; Arenas is old and feeble, and after two or whree months of power—after his troubles and anxiety had oeen fully recompensed in the customary Peruvian manner—he would announce his determination to vacate his high position, refer to private life or to Europe, and then the transformation scene would be set and Ecnenique assume the Chief Magnstracy. This hypothesis is clung to with great tenacity by the irrends of Pardo and Oreta. However, it will probably never be realized. The strength of Pardo, har from being affected by the Arenas-Echenique the key were to triumph; but while the interest of the catholic Society of Lima, has accepted the portfolio of Justice and Public declining. A few more years, and the liberal put men of the country declare that a separation thurch and State will be effected, and religit toleration proclaimed throughout the territory the republic.

NEWARK'S DEMORALIZED POLICE.

The Functions of the Force Reduced to Nonentity.

Triumph of the Genteel Gamblers-The Commos Council and Sergeant Benedict-His Dismistal from the Police Force.

The Newark police force is just now in an utter state of demoralization in consequence of the result just arrived at in the case of Sergeant Benedict. That officer, at a meeting of the Council on Friday night, was dismissed from the force for doing what the municipal laws and police rules declare to have been his duty. As reported in the HERALD at the time, Benedict and a large posse of men started one Saturday night three or four weeks ago to break up some gambling dens. They hauled two places—one in Commerce street and the other in Chestnut street. The former was kept and frequented by the lower strata of Newark society and the latter by scions of Newark's respectability. Among the party arrested in the Chestnut street establishment were William Rutan, of 111 Broad street; Edward M. Carrington, of 984 Broad street; Tuomas E. Barber, of 39 Franklin street; Dr. Robert W. Clark, of 88 Orchard street; Elias Downing, of 1,012 Broad street, and George F. Baldwin, of 94 Court street-all members of

NEWARK'S BLUE-BLOODED BRIGADE. When marched to the station house they swort vengeance on the Sergeant, and first declared their ability to prove the illegality of their arrest. They claimed that the place they were in was a private or play cards, throw dice or drink beer on Sunday morning or any other time. The law is very direct on the point, however, and entirely ju the arrest, even if no adidavit and made declaring the place disorderly, was charged that the place was notoriously on Sunday nights as well as week nights all the last summer. Had the officer overstepped to in the sightest degree there is no doubt in

on Sunday nights as well as week nights all through last summer. Had the officer overstepped the law in the slightest degree there is no doubt that he would have been proceeded against in a suit. Their arrest caused very considerable sensation. Efforts were made to have the names suppressed from publication, but they crept into the Herald just the same as did those of gambiers who did not wear purple and fine linen, and who had not wealthy and inducatial relations. Then the gay gamboliers Vowed To HAVE REVENUE, and Benedict was pitched upon as the victim. On the night of the arrests he Sergeant had occasion to halt his men between eleven and twelve o'cloct, near the Post office, to give them final instructions. Two youths of sixteen or seventeen came along and stopped to listen. They were ordered on, but one of them stopped and was very impudent, so that the Sergeant ordered one of his men to arrest him. So he did. The boy was kept all night and let go in the morning. After several days had elapsed the boy's father was induced to go before the Mayor and make complaint against the Sergeant for fliegally arresting his boy. An investigation was lind, when Police Justice Mills stated that the officer had simply done his auty. Four or five days afterward the Mayor and appealed to the Police Committee, but before one of his witnesses, or even himself, was called the committee sustained the Mayor, who was present. When the matter came up in Council Alderman Stainsby took strong grounds in layor of the Sergeant, showing by the city ordinances that the action of the committee and Mayor was hiegal. The Mayor, he said, had acted as judge and jury-man in the matter. He was well aware his dismissal was sought, not for arresting the boy, but the Chestrait street gambiers. He was followed by Adderman tevnoud, who said he had supposed all along that the officere of the officer onsisted in having arrested some very nice police. The officer had been gamble to dear gamble, had on a very been game wearing very nice elothes in a ve

It is wonderful what a philanthropic spirit can accomplish, and it is equally surprising what a really charitable enterprise can achieve. Mr. William Kemp, of this city, has for the last ten years devoted a portion of his time towards establishing an insutution, very much needed, for the cultive tion of the neglected, wandering children of the metropolis. To be sure the task was somewhat difficult at the commoncement, but energy succeeded in presenting on Friday night two hundred and forty bright and chubby little faces for the admiration of a very select and tashinable assemblings. It was the Curistmas festival of the school, and the room in East I wenter street was tasternly decorated with fluwers, handsomely entwined wreaths and appropriate banners. Mr. Kemp, who superintends the establishment, presided, and opened the proceedings with a very nest saddress. The exercises consisted of a very well selected programme of recliations, sours, addresses and humorous scenes, in all of which the caldren displayed marked proficiency and circited general appropriation. Their exhibition reflected great credit on the teachers of the establishment. In the course of the evening the New Dr. Kendrick, paster of the Tabernacie Eaplist church, who recently arrived from Europe by the steamer Hansa, was presented with a magnificent bouquet of nowers. The Rev. Mr. Denning was also the recipient of a similar offering, and, addresses having been delivered subgiste of the institution, the interesting proceedings were brought to a close. difficult at the commencement, but energy su

A gentleman with burgiarious intentions broke mistake and get into the sleeping room of the vant, who called out justily and made an ala. This so rightened the robber that he made off, nothing has since been seen of him. The proper in the name however remained untouched.